

*REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**The Present Invention*

The present invention relates to a two-phase composition comprising (a) an aqueous phase comprising an alcohol, (b) a silicone oil phase, and (c) guanine, wherein the guanine is present at the interface of (a) and (b). The present invention also is directed to a spray assembly.

The Pending Claims

Claims 1-49 are pending currently. Reconsideration of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Amendment to the Specification

The specification has been amended to correct an obvious typographical error. In particular, the reference to chromium oxide green AS is entry 45 in Table 6 and not entry 46 as previously stated. No new matter has been added by way of this amendment.

Summary of the Office Action

The previously issued restriction requirement appears to have been withdrawn by the Examiner because all of the pending claims (i.e., claims 1-49) have been examined. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18, 20, 24-27, 29, and 35 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,948,418 (Maes et al.). Claims 1-49 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as obvious in view of U.S. Patent 6,270,782 (Sawyer et al.) in combination with David (*Cosmetics and Perfumery*, 88(3): 51-52 (1973); abstract only) and U.S. Patent 5,449,510 (Gregoire et al.).

Discussion of the Restriction Requirement

An oral restriction requirement was made November 21, 2006, between Group I (claims 1-35), Group II (claims 36-47), and Group III (claims 48 and 49). On November 22, 2006, Applicants orally elected the claims of Group I, with traverse, for examination. In the current Office Action, the oral restriction requirement is not discussed and appears to have been withdrawn by the Examiner because all of the pending claims (i.e., claims 1-49) have

been examined. Applicants thank the Examiner for the apparent withdrawal of the restriction requirement and examination of claims 1-49.

Discussion of the Anticipation Rejection

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18, 20, 24-27, 29, and 35 allegedly are anticipated by Maes et al. Maes et al. reportedly discloses a formulation comprising a silicone oil phase (cyclomethicone), a water and alcohol phase (water/isopropanol), and guanine. According to the Examiner, Maes et al. does not disclose that the components exist in two different phases with guanine at the interface, but contends that such features would be inherent to the composition.

While Formulation A of Maes et al. comprises water, alcohol, a silicone oil, and guanine, Formulation A also comprises polysorbate 40 (2.5 wt%) and a polyacrylamide/C₁₃-C₁₄ isoparaffin/laureth-7 mixture (5 wt%) (col. 20, line 35 through col. 21, line 12). Polysorbate 40 and the polyacrylamide/C₁₃-C₁₄ isoparaffin/laureth-7 mixture are both emulsifying agents. See, for example, <http://www.protameen.com/product%20listing.html> and <http://tinci.en.chemnet.com/show/pdetail--1008026.html> (printouts enclosed), which describe these components as surfactants. Therefore, it cannot be said that the composition disclosed by Maes et al. would inherently comprise two phases with guanine at the surface, since the presence of 7.5 wt% (total) of two emulsifiers in Formulation A would serve to lower the surface tension at the interface and allow the phases to form a homogenous composition. As a result, Maes et al. does not disclose a *two-phase* composition comprising (a) an aqueous phase comprising an alcohol, (b) a silicone oil phase, and (c) guanine, wherein the guanine is present at the interface of (a) and (b) as required by pending claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18, 20, 24-27, 29, and 35. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the anticipation rejection in view of Maes et al.

Discussion of the Obviousness Rejection

Claims 1-49 allegedly are obvious in view of Sawyer et al. in combination with David and Gregoire et al. Sawyer et al. allegedly discloses a spray composition with pearl-like oil phase droplets in a container that includes a spray assembly. The composition comprises an oil phase that contains a pigment that forms oil droplets and imparts pearlescence in an

aqueous phase. The Examiner concedes that Sawyer et al. does not disclose that the oil is silicone or that guanine is at the droplet interface. David discloses a composition comprising aqueous alcohol products that are emulsions. The compositions can contain guanine to impart a pearlescent appearance. Gregoire et al. allegedly discloses cosmetic compositions comprising a silicone oil in an aqueous phase. According to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to combine the disclosures of Sawyer et al., David, and Gregoire et al. to prepare the composition of the pending claims, since David teaches a pearlescent appearance and Gregoire et al. reportedly teaches a stabilizing effect with silicone oils.

Gregoire et al. discloses stable silicone oil/water emulsions. Since the composition is an emulsion, it is not considered a two phase composition, as required by the present invention. As such, there is no motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art upon reading Sawyer et al. to seek out a reference such as Gregoire et al., since the design of the compositions is so different.

Even if, for the sake of argument, one was motivated to replace the mineral oil with a silicone oil because of improved lubricating and waterproofing properties (Gregoire et al., col. 1, lines 15-17), Sawyer et al. claims that mica was a “critical part to formation and size of the pearl formed” (col. 6, lines 19-22). Thus, there is nothing in either Sawyer et al. or Gregoire et al. that would motivate the ordinarily skilled artisan to seek out a different pearlescent compound, let alone guanine in particular. As a result, that artisan would never arrive at the disclosure of David.

The skilled artisan also would not arrive at the disclosure of David, since David discloses stable aqueous emulsions that happen to have a pearlescent look. David does not teach or suggest a two-phase composition comprising (a) an aqueous phase comprising an alcohol, (b) a silicone oil phase, and (c) guanine, wherein the guanine is present at the interface of (a) and (b). Upon reading David, one would not even know whether guanine would reside at the interface of an aqueous phase and a silicone oil phase.

However, if one does combine the disclosures of Sawyer et al. and Gregoire et al., and simply replaced the mineral oil with a silicone oil, the resulting composition would not be stable. Applicant has surprisingly discovered that pearlescent mica, as disclosed by Sawyer et al., and other pearlizing compounds do not provide a stable composition in conjunction

with the silicone oil. Such instability would not have been predicted by one of ordinary skill in the art.

The present invention is predicated, at least in part, on the surprising and unexpected discovery that a cosmetic composition comprising an aqueous phase, a silicone oil phase, and guanine, in which guanine resides at the interface of the two phases, exhibits improved skin feel and/or improved visual appeal. The improvement in these properties is not obtainable when the ingredients are used alone, and the improvement would not have been expected based on the properties of each ingredient, individually.

Forty-five comparative compositions were prepared and observed for pearl formation and stability (see Table 6 of the specification). As seen in Table 6, the majority of powdered pigments and pearlizing agents caused the silicone oil phase to coalesce into only one or two droplets. Moreover, several of the additives did not provide a uniform colored/pearlescent coating on the oil droplets. Chromium oxide green AS (entry 45) allowed adequate formation of the oil droplets with a uniform green coating. Use of this pigment, however, is not desirable due to its lack of pearlescence and aesthetically pleasing appearance for the purposes of the invention. Thus, the present inventor discovered 45 ways *not* to make an aesthetically pleasing composition that has an improved after-feel when applied to the skin. Surprisingly, it was only with guanine that a two-phase composition comprising pearlescent silicone oil beads and water formed (see, e.g., entries 3 and 4). Nothing in any of the cited references hints at such an unexpected stability of the aesthetically pleasing product.

Therefore, since there is no motivation to combine the references in such a way to arrive at the present composition and because Applicant discovered surprising and unexpected properties, composition claims 1-35 are not obvious in view of the cited references.

In regards to claims 36-49, which are directed to a spray assembly container, the Examiner concedes that Sawyer et al. does not disclose all the claimed features of the spray assembly, but contends that such features would have been within the scope of the skilled artisan, absent any unexpected result of the shape and size of the container.

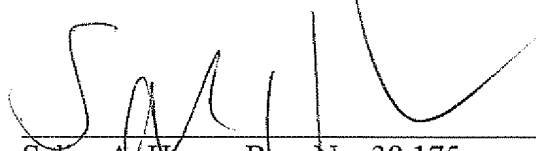
Claims 36-49 require a dip tube, including a fluorinated dip tube, extending from the pump assembly into the region of pearlized oil droplets of the composition. Sawyer et al. discloses that a spray mechanism with a long dip tube extending partly or entirely in the oil droplet layer should be avoided because it disrupts the droplets, causing them to rupture, deform, smear, and spread (col. 4, lines 20-30). Sawyer et al. further states that “the pearl-like droplets and the advantages of this attractive feature are lost and the appearance is further marred by the presence of the unsightly dip tube.” If a dip tube is to be used in the spray assembly of Sawyer et al., a “stubby” dip tube that extends into the composition but stops short of the droplet layer to avoid disruption of the pearls is recommended (col. 4, lines 31-35). Thus, Sawyer et al. clearly teaches away from using a dip tube that extends into the region of the pearlized oil droplets of the composition, as required by pending claims 36-49. Since Sawyer et al. emphasizes all the reasons why one would *not* choose a dip tube that extends into the droplet portion of the composition, one of ordinary skill in the art would be led away from modifying this feature of the spray assembly in order to arrive at the features of claims 36-49. As a result, the subject matter of claims 36-49 is not obvious in view of Sawyer et al. alone or in combination with David and Gregoire et al.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant maintains that the pending claims are not obvious over the cited references. It is requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

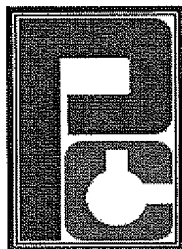
Applicants respectfully submit that the patent application is in condition for allowance. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Salim A. Hasan', is written over a horizontal line.

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Date: February 27, 2007



PRODUCT LISTING

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NEW

WATER SOLUBLE ESTERS

NEW

Pro - Aquas

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PRO - AQUA ISL	ISOSTEARETH-200 LINOLEATE
PRO - AQUA ISP	ISOSTEARETH-200 PALMITATE

Pro-aqua ISL (Isosteareth-200 Linoleate) is the sister product to our popular **Protachem ISL** (Isostearyl Linoleate) which is proven to deliver long-term moisturization to skin. Due to the highly lipophilic nature of Protachem ISL this effect is excluded from use in surfactant based hair and skin care formulations.

With **Pro-aqua ISL**, you can now incorporate PEG-200 Isostearyl Linoleate into formulations, producing crystal clear shampoos, styling gels and pump sprays enhanced shine and manageability and body washes, hand washes and gelled after conditioners with exceptional skin feel and moisturization benefits, without worry about solubilizing the conditioning agents.

Pro-aqua ISP (Isosteareth-200 Palmitate), like its companion product Protachem (Isostearyl Palmitate) is designed to deliver a more substantive feel to the skin. It can be easily incorporated into water-based

formulations producing aesthetically pleasing, clear products. This enhanced substantivity makes **Pro-aqua ISP** ideal for use in formulations like clear deodorants and anti-perspirants, water based lip products, non-alcoholic toners and splashes, and anti-bacterial hand gels.

Pro-aqua ISP provides an aesthetically pleasing after-feel, which is soft and smooth.

without any sign of oiliness or greasiness.

Sorbitan Esters

These are generally soluble in oils or organic solvents and dispersable or insoluble in water. They act as low HLB emulsifiers and thickeners useful in emulsions. When combined with the Polyethylene

Sorbitan Esters, they form stable emulsions. They find use in cleansing products (cold creams, cleansing lotions, etc.) make-up, foundations, sunscreen products, lipsticks and emulsion products.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTACHEM SML	SORBITAN LAURATE
PROTACHEM SMO	SORBITAN OLEATE
PROTACHEM SMP	SORBITAN PALMITATE
PROTACHEM SMS - NF	SORBITAN STEARATE
PROTACHEM SOC	SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE
PROTACHEM STO	SORBITAN TRIOLEATE
PROTACHEM STS	SORBITAN TRISTEARATE

Polyethylene Sorbitan Esters

These are generally soluble in water. they act as high HLB emulsifiers and thickeners useful in emulsions. When combined with the Sorbitan Esters, they form stable emulsions. Useful in the same products as the Sorbitan Esters.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTASORB L-20-NF	POLYSORBATE 20
PROTASORB L-20-K [KOSHER]	POLYSORBATE 20
PROTASORB P-20	POLYSORBATE 40
PROTASORB S-20-NF	POLYSORBATE 60
PROTASORB S-20 [KOSHER]	POLYSORBATE 60
PROTASORB STS-20	POLYSORBATE 65
PROTASORB O-20-NF	POLYSORBATE 80
PROTASORB O-20-K [KOSHER]	POLYSORBATE 80
PROTASORB TO-20	POLYSORBATE 85

Polyoxyethylene & Polyoxypropylene Ethers

These nonionic surfactants used in personal care products as wetting agents, emulsifiers, solubilizers, conditioners and coupling agents. Used in various cosmetic and toiletries such as cream rinses, conditioners, bath oils, creams, lotions, deodorants, anti-perspirants and shaving products.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROCOL LA-4	LAURETH-4

PROCOL LA-7	LAURETH-7
PROCOL LA-12	LAURETH-12
PROCOL LA-15	LAURETH-15
PROCOL LA-23	LAURETH-23
PROCOL OA-2	OLETH-2
PROCOL OA-2 SP	OLETH-2
PROCOL OA-5 SP	OLETH-5
PROCOL OA-10	OLETH-10
PROCOL OA-10 SP	OLETH-10
PROCOL OA-10 SPH	OLETH-10
PROCOL OA-20	OLETH-20
PROCOL OA-20 SP	OLETH-20
PROCOL SA-2	STEARETH-2
PROCOL SA-10	STEARETH-10
PROCOL SA-21	STEARETH-21
PROCOL SA-20	STEARETH-20
PROCOL CS-5	CETEARETH-5
PROCOL CS-15	CETEARETH-15
PROCOL CS-20	CETEARETH-20
PROCOL CS-30	CETEARETH-30
PROCOL CS-50	CETEARETH-50
PROCOL CA-2	CETETH-2
PROCOL CA-10	CETETH-10
PROCOL PSA-11	PPG-11 STEARYL ETHER
PROCOL PSA-15	PPG-11 STEARYL ETHER
PROCOL PCA-10	PPG-10 CETYL ETHER
PROCOL P	CETEARYL ALCOHOL (AND) POLYSORBATE 6 PEG 150- STEARATE (AND) STEARETH-
PROCOL NIN	CETEARYL ALCOHOL (AND) CETETH-2
PROCOL CS-20-D	CETEARYL ALCOHOL (AND) CETEARETH-
PROCOL ST-20-G	STEARYL ALCOHOL (AND) CETEARETH-
PROCOL IS-20	ISOSTEARETH-20

Alkanolamides

Amine Condensate 1:2 FA-Diethanolamide

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTAMIDE X-45-B	COCAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE ADS-100	COCAMIDE DEA

PROTAMIDE OFO	OLEAMIDE DEA
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Superamides 1:1 FA-Diethanolamides - Monoethanolamides

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTAMIDE CKD	COCAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE HCA-RC-3	COCAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE HCA-A	COCAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE L-80 M	LAURAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE L-80 MA	LAURAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE 1224	LAURAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE L-90	LAURAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE LMAV	LAURAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE LM-73	LAURAMIDE DEA (AND) MYRISTAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE LM-73-L	LAURAMIDE DEA (AND) MYRISTAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE LNO	LINOLEAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE 15-W	LINOLEAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE MRCA	MYRISTAMIDE DEA
PROTAMIDE MEAA	ACETAMIDE MEA
PROTAMIDE CME	COCAMIDE MEA
PROTAMIDE LME	LAURAMIDE MEA

Amphoterics

The Proterics and are mild nonionic surfactants often used in place of the alkanolamides. They are used in baby cleansing products as well as other frequent use personal care cleansing products where low irritation is important. When used in combination with other surfactants, they build viscosity, boost and stabilize foam and have skin and hair conditioning properties.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTERIC JS	COCAMIDOPROPYL HYDROXSULTAINE
PROTERIC CAB-LC	COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE
PROTERIC CDX-38	DISODIUM COCOAMPHODIACETATE
PROTERIC CEM-38	DISODIUM COCOAMPHODIPROPIONATE
PROTERIC CDL	DISODIUM COCOAMPHODIACETE (AND) SODIUM LAURAL SULFATE (AND) SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE
PROTERIC 1095	LAUROAMPHOGLYCINATE AND SODIUM TRIDECETH SULFATE

PROTACHEM ES-1

SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE

Polyethylene Glycol Esters

The Protamate series offer a wide range of HLB values making them useful as primary and auxiliary nonionic surfactants. Besides their emulsification properties, the lower molecular weight PEG esters are effective pigment wetters in make-up products and solubilizers for fragrance in various personal care products. The higher molecular weight PEG esters act as viscosity boosters, opacifying agents and skin and hair conditioners for shampoos, cream rinses, lotions and creams. An important characteristic of PEG esters is that they are neither eye nor skin irritants and safe for use in baby products.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTAMATE 200-OC	PEG-4 OLEATE
PROTAMATE 200-DPS	PEG-4 STEARATE
PROTAMATE 300-DPS	PEG-6 STEARATE
PROTAMATE 400-DPS	PEG-8 STEARATE
PROTAMATE 600-DPS	PEG-12 STEARATE
PROTAMATE 1540-DPS	PEG-40 STEARATE
PROTAMATE 2000-DPS	PEG-40 STEARATE
PROTAMATE 4400-DPS	PEG-100 STEARATE
PROTAMATE 200-ML	PEG-4 LAURATE
PROTAMATE 400-ML	PEG-8 LAURATE
PROTAMATE 600-ML	PEG-15 LAURATE
PROTAMATE 400-DO	PEG-8 DIOLEATE
PROTAMATE 200-DS	PEG-4 DISTEARATE
PROTAMATE 400-DS	PEG-8 DISTEARATE
PROTAMATE 600-DS	PEG-12 DISTEARATE
PROTAMATE 6000-DS	PEG-150 DISTEARATE
PROTAMATE 200-DL	PEG-8 DILAURATE
PROTAMATE 400-DL	PEG-8 DILAURATE

Polyoxyethylene Caster Oil Derivatives

The Protachems are useful in personal care products as non-ionic surfactants, emulsifiers, solubilizers and conditioners. Their resistance to hydrolytic degradation makes them particularly useful in aggressive formulations.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTACHEM CA-9	PEG-9 CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CA-30	PEG-30 CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CA-40	PEG-40 CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CA-60	PEG-60 CASTOR OIL

PROTACHEM CA-200	PEG-200 CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CAH-16	PEG-16 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CAH-25	PEG-25 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CAH-40	PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CAH-50	PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL
PROTACHEM CAH-60	PEG-60 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL

Quaternary Compounds

Protaquats find use as anti-static agents in hair conditioners and creme rinses to eliminate "fly-away hair" leaving hair soft, manageable, tangle-free and easy to comb. Because of their quaternary structure, the level of preservatives may be reduced or eliminated depending upon the formulation.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTAQUAT CT-29	CETRIMONIUM CHLORIDE
PROTAQUAT ASP	CETEARYL ALCOHOL AND PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL AND STEARALKONIUM CHLORIDE
PROTAQUAT 868-P	DICETYLDIMONIUM CHLORIDE
PROTAQUAT 2HT-75	DISTEARYLDIMONIUM CHLORIDE

Ethoxylated Aliphatic Amines

These are cationic in nature but the degree of ethoxylation increases, they become more non-ionic. Useful as emulsifiers, anti-irritants in shampoos containing lauryl sulfates and lauryl ether sulphates, neutralizing agents for acrylate thickeners, anti-static agents, a foam booster and a mild detergent.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTOX C-2	PEG-2 COCAMINE
PROTOX C-5	PEG-5 COCAMINE
PROTOX C-15	PEG-15 COCAMINE
PROTOX O-10	PEG-10 OLEAMINE
PROTOX S-2	PEG-2 SOYAMINE
PROTOX T-2	PEG-2 HYDROGENATED TALLOWAMINE
PROTOX T-15	PEG-15 HYDROGENATED TALLOWAMINE

Alkyl Phenol Ethoxylates

These are non-ionic surfactants useful as wetting agents, detergents and emulsifiers with good stability in the presence of alkalies and acids. Used in bath additives, liquid soaps, cleansers, hair conditioners, colorants and make-up products.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTACHEM NP-4	NONOXYNOL-4
PROTACHEM NP-9	NONOXYNOL-9
PROTACHEM OP-9	OCTOXYNOL-9
PROTACHEM OP-13	OCTOXYNOL 13

Methyl Taurate Esters

Extremely mild preservative-free detergent bases with high foaming power and foam stabilizing effects. Useful in syndet bars, liquid, cream and powder shampoos and cleansing products.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTAPON T-33	SODIUM METHYL OLEOYL TAURATE
PROTAPON 24-A [24%ACTIVE]	SODIUM METHYL COCOYL TAURATE
PROTAPON 30-A [30%ACTIVE]	SODIUM METHYL COCOYL TAURATE
PROTAPON AC-85	SODIUM COCOYL ISETHIONATE

Fatty Esters and Glyceryl Esters

The Fatty Esters are used in all types of personal care products as emollients, lubricants and solvents. They impart a dry, silky skin feel and reduce the greasy effect of oils and petrolatum. The Glyceryl Esters are excellent auxillary emulsifiers and stabilizers, thicken emulsion systems and are excellent opacifiers, surfactants and emollients.

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTACHEM GMS-450	GLYCERYL STEARATE
PROTACHEM HMS	GLYCERYL STEARATE
PROTACHEM GMS-D	GLYCERYL STEARATE SE
PROTACHEM GMS-T	GLYCERYL STEARATE SE
PROTACHEM GMS-AS	GLYCERYL STEARATE AND SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE
PROTACHEM GMS-165	GLYCERYL STEARATE AND PEG 100-STEARATE
PROTACHEM G-5509	POLYGLYCERYL-9 STEARATE
PROTACHEM G-5566	POLYGLYCERYL-3 STEARATE
PROTACHEM MLD	GLYCERYL LAURATE

PROTACHEM GDL	GLYCERYL DILAURATE
PROTACHEM EGMS	GLYCOL STEARATE
PROTACHEM EGDS	GLYCOL DISTEARATE
PROTACHEM DGS	DIGLYCOL STEARATE
PROTACHEM 100	POLYGLYCERYL-4 OLEATE
PROTACHEM GC-7	PEG-7 GLYCERYL COCOATE
PROTACHEM 75	PEG 3350
PROTACHEM 400	PEG 400
PROTACHEM GC-30	PEG-30 GLYCERYL COCOATE
PROTACHEM AWS-100	PPG-5- CETETH-20
PROTACHEM PGMS	PROPYLENE GLYCOL STEARATE
PROTACHEM SAS	GLYCOL STEARATE AND STEARAMIDE AMP

Lanolin and Lanolin Products

Lanolin is a naturally derived product useful as an emollient, hair and skin conditioning agent and emulsifier. When reacted with ethylene and propylene oxides in various ratios, the resultant products have increased water solubility and perform as non-ionic surfactants. In water-based systems, especially cleansing products, they are substantive and leave behind an elegant feel. When lanolin is reacted with acetic anhydride, the product no longer behaves as an emulsifier and becomes a hydrophobic emollient having excellent water-resistant properties.

PROTALAN *Lanolin & Derivatives*

PROTAMEEN TRADE NAME	INCI/CTFA CHEMICAL NAME
PROTALAN ANHYDROUS	LANOLIN
PROTALAN M-16	MINERAL OIL AND LANOLIN ALCOHOL
PROTALAN M-26 [CONCENTRATED]	MINERAL OIL AND LANOLIN ALCOHOL
PROTALAN L-75	PEG-75 LANOLIN
PROTALAN L75/50 [50% ACTIVE]	PEG-75 LANOLIN
PROTALAN 98	POLYSORBATE 80 AND CETYL ACETATE AND ACETYLATED LANOLIN ALCOHOL
PROTALAN AC	CETYL ACETATE AND ACETYLATED LANOLIN ALCOHOL
PROTALAN MOD	ACETYLATED LANOLIN
PROTALAN OIL	LANOLIN OIL
PROTALAN H	HYDROXYLATED LANOLIN
PROTALAN AWS	PPG-12-PEG-50 LANOLIN
PROTALAN WAX	LANOLIN WAX

Protameen Chemicals lanolin products are manufactured lanolin sourced from NON-BSE countries insuring safety and high quality.

PRESERVATIVES	
METHYL PARABEN	METHYL PARABEN
PROPY PARABEN	PROPY PARABEN
BUTYL PARABEN	BUTYL PARABEN
ETHYL PARABEN	ETHYL PARABEN
POTASSIUM SORBATE	POTASSIUM SORBATE
SORBIC ACID	SORBIC ACID
PROTACIDE U-13	IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA
PROTACIDE DMDMH	DMDMH HYDANTOIN
PROTACIDE NA3 EDTA	TRISODIUM EDTA
PROTACHEM NA2-P	DISODIUM EDTA
TRICLOSAN	

Natural oils & Butters

Protameen Chemicals offers today's chemist a variety of natural oils & Butters to accommodate the growing need for natural, plant derived ingrediants for cosmetic and personal care products. Working with prime producers and the growers themselves, Protameen is able to offer the highest quality natural ingredients.

NATURAL OILS & BUTTERS	
COCOA BUTTER (DEODORIZED)	COCOA BUTTER
COCOA BUTTER (PPP)	COCOA BUTTER
COCONUT OIL	COCONUT OIL
SESAME OIL - USP	SESAME OIL
APRICOT KERNEL OIL	APRICOT KERNEL OIL
AVOCADO OIL	AVOCADO OIL
SHEA BUTTER	SHEA BUTTER

Fatty Alcohols

Protameen Fatty Alcohols are produced according to our exacting standards for consistency and purity. Fatty Alcohols perform as secondary emulsifiers, viscosity enhancers and opacifiers for a variety of personal care applications. They may also be used as base ingredients for anhydrous stick formulas.

FATTY ALCOHOLS	
CETYL ALCOHOL - NF	CETYL ALCOHOL
STEARYL ALCOHOL - NF	STEARYL ALCOHOL
PROTACHEM CS-50	CETEARLY ALCOHOL [50/50 - 70/30]

Fatty Acids

Protameen Fatty Acids are produced according to our exacting standards for consistency and purity. Fatty Acids act as emulsifiers and thickeners when neutralized, and may be used as superfatting agents and opacifiers in a variety of personal care applications.

FATTY ACIDS	
STEARIC ACID - USP	STEARIC ACID
LAURIC ACID	LAURIC ACID
MYRISTIC ACID	MYRISTIC ACID
PALMITIC ACID	PALMITIC ACID

Humectants

Protameen humectants are hygroscopic moisturizing agents used to absorb and retain moisture in skin and hair care formulas. they work by preventing moisture loss, and help attract ambient moisture to further enhance surface moisturization.

HUMECTANTS	
PROTACHEM GL-7	GLYCERETH - 7
PROTACHEM GL-26	GLYCERETH-26
GLYCERINE 96.5% USP	GLYCERINE
GLYCERINE 99.5%	GLYCERINE

PROTACHEM - PEG & SPECIALTY ESTERS

PROTACHEM PEG & Specialty Esters have a variety of uses in personal care formulations as emollients, emulsifiers, opacifiers, humectants, solubilizers, binders for pressed powders and pigment dispersants. When added to cosmetic formulations, they reduce the greasy feel of oily components. Where applicable, Protachem Specialty Esters are available with purity that meets the National Formulary requirements.

PROTACHEM - PEG & SPECIALTY ESTERS

PROTACHEM ISL	ISOSTEARYL LINOLEATE
PROTACHEM ISP	ISOSTEARYL PALMITATE
PROTACHEM IPM	ISOSTEARYL PALMITATE
PROTACHEM IPP	ISOPROPYL PALMITATE
PROTACHEM CER	CETYL RICINOLEATE
PROTACHEM MST	CETYL ESTERS
PROTACHEM CTG	CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE
PROTACHEM OP	OCTYL PALMITATE
PROTACHEM PGML	PROPYLENE GLYCOL LAURATE
PROTACHEM PGR	PROPYLENE GLYCOL RICINOLEATE
PROTACHEM MM	MYRISTYL MYRISTATE
PROTACHEM 35-A	PEACH KERNEL OIL (AND) BUTYL STEARAT OLEIC ACID (AND) LECITHIN

OTHER CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

As Protameen Chemicals expands its product offerings, it continually seeks out unique chemicals specialties for use in cosmetic, personal care, pharmaceuticals and foods. Here is just a sampling of the specialty items which we currently offer, which will be greatly expanded upon in the near future, if it's not listed, please inquire.

OTHER CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES	
PROTAPHENONE 1,2,3 & 4	BENZOPHENONE 1,2,3, &4
VITAMIN C	ASCORBIC ACID
PROTADERM HA	ALPHA/BETA HYDROXY ACID BLENDS
DL-PANTHENOL	PANTHENOL
PROTACHEM 100 CG	HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN
VITAMIN E ACETATE - USP	TOCOPHERYL ACETATE
PROTACHEM SHAMPOO CONCENTRATE	SEE SPECIFICATIONS
PROTAMIDE DIPA	DIISOPROPYL ADIPATE
PROTACHEM IPL	ISOPROPYL LANOLATE



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Polyacrylamide & Isopara

> Polyacrylamide & Isoparaffin & Laureth-7

Polyacrylamide & Isoparaffin & Laureth-7

Product Type:

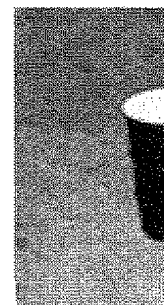
Main Specifications: no data

Price: no data

Packing: 35KG/DRUM.

Uses: Baby Care ;Bath Products;Liquid Soaps ;Skin Care;Creams;Lotions ;Polymers ;Shampoos;Cleansers

Usages: no data



Polyacrylamide & Isoparaffin & Laureth-7 Description:

DescriptionTC-305G is lightly cross-linked, highly branched, and contains very low levels of high it works to emulsify or co-emulsify a large variety of oil phase ingredient. TC-305G demonstrates properties and an excellent general afterfeel with a distinctive skin softness and absence of tack TC-305G can work as either a primary or auxiliary emulsifier in oil-in-water emulsion systems de the polarity of the oil phase ingredients. Performs as a multifunctional ingredient that modifies rh stabilizes, emulsifies or co-emulsifies, and suspends while enhancing sensory properties.

ITEMSPEC.

AppearanceYellowish or white emulsion

pH (25°C)4.5~7.5

Solid Content45-49%

Emulsion Viscosity (25°C)1500~4500 mPa·s

Aqueous Solution Viscosity (25°C,2%)65000~90000 mPa·s

Other products from this supplier



Polyquaternium-10



Acrylates
Copolymer



Zinc pyrithione



Sodium
Sarcosinate



1,3-Dimethylol-5,5-
dimethylhydantoin



Polyquaternium-4



Sodium Lauroyl
glutamate



PEG-120
Glucose

Contact Us

Guangzhou Tinci High-Tech Material Co.,Ltd.

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